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WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States:
"They must be preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

THE TRUE UNION PARTY.

The Union party of this State, and of the South, is that party which seeks to perpetuate the Union by maintaining the rights of the States and preserving the Constitution inviolate. The Union without the Constitution, or with the Constitution palpably violated, is a dead letter.

We observe that certain politicians in this State, and other portions of the South, are setting themselves up as the peculiar friends of the Union—as the "conservatives" of the South. They approve the late compromise measures, glorify the Union, talk vaguely about the rights of the States and the danger now impending over the institution of Slavery, and then wind up by glorifying the Union again. They say but little, if anything, about the obligations resting upon the people of the free States to respect and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law. They do not come out like men and say—as North Carolina will say—that if this law is repealed, or its vitality destroyed, they will dissolve the Union. No—they shiver in their shoes, and cheer each other by singing the old song of Union, and by looking to the free States to preserve that Union by treating us as equals and as brethren; and that too when they are leaving the impression on these very free States, by their conduct, that they will submit to any aggression or any wrong that may be put upon them.

These gentlemen doubtless mean to do the best they can for their country, in the painful and dangerous crisis now upon us; but we are not looking at motives, but at acts, and the results of acts. We care not so much about what they mean, as about what they do. The Union cannot be saved by such a course as that alluded to. If, like drones, we sit down and do nothing—or if, like "conservatives," we express ourselves as gratified at whatever a Free soil majority in Congress may enact on this subject, and oppose Southern remonstrance and action, because such a course is new and unusual—if this is to be our settled policy, dissolution will come just as certainly as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The prevailing idea among the people of the free States is, that the South will "vapor" and threaten, but that no measure of theirs will drive us to extreme steps. This idea must be changed, if the Union is to be preserved. There is time left yet for this work, but it is nearly too late. Twelve months ago would have been the auspicious time, but party spirit shed its blinding milder over Southern action, and the South, instead of standing forward as one people, was divided in the presence of her enemies.

Let every County in the South tell the free States, in language too plain to be mistaken, that the agitation of the Slavery question must cease in Congress, and that the Fugitive Slave Law, as it stands, must be enforced to the letter. Let the free States know that this is the price of the Union—that they can save or destroy it by yielding to this our reasonable, Constitutional request, or by disregarding it. The South has shown her regard for the Union by acquiescing in the late measures of "Adjustment"; let us now see if the North will let us alone, and give us our rights under the Fugitive Slave Law passed in pursuance of the very letter of the Constitution. Such a course may wake up the free States and save the Union—no other, in our opinion, will. Let us adopt it. Let party spirit, when this question is concerned, die and be forgotten. "United, we stand—divided, we fall."

We repeat, the true Union party of the South is the party devoted to the rights of the States and the Constitution as it is, and which would prevent dissolution by timely defensive action. This party is growing, not by tens or fifties, but by thousands and tens of thousands. A few more Boston Nullification scenes—a few more Seward triumphs, and the South will be ONE in feeling, in purpose, and in action.

ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.

A telegraphic dispatch from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of November 1st, says it is now settled that one-third of the Tobacco crop has been destroyed, and that sales are making in that region at high prices.

Large sales were being made in New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, at advanced prices. Accounts from London up to the 19th of October, state that Tobacco has advanced one penny in the pound—two cents.

We have recently conversed with a gentleman from the Tobacco region of Virginia, who says the present crop is short and greatly damaged. Our information from various points in this State is to the same effect. As a matter of course, planters will put in a very full crop next year; and judging from present appearances, they will be well remunerated for their labors.

METHODIST CHURCH NORTH. The Methodist Church North numbers 689,663 members, 4,123 travelling preachers, 5,420 local preachers, and 30,000 churches. As compared with last year, the returns show an increase of 148 travelling preachers, 266 local preachers, and 97,367 members.

COMING UP TO THE MARK!

We are gratified at the manner in which the Raleigh Register leads off in its last issue, against the Abolitionists and Free-soilers. "It is never too late to do good." The Editor begins to speak out like a Southern man indeed. We have known, all along, that his heart was right; but "party spirit" has hampered him, and up to a recent date the commands of "national" Whigism have compelled him to measure and mince his words. The last Register, speaking of Boston Nullification, says:

"What Whig heart, especially, has not yearned towards Massachusetts, in bygone days, for her overwhelming victories and undeviating reliability! Alas! how have the mighty fallen!" The State of Massachusetts is now the hotbed of Fanaticism, Abolitionism, and all the other vile destructive tares that infect our social and political organization. While a political connexion with such a State might be endured, in view of the benefits that such a connexion would confer on other and unoffending States, we do hold that it is wrong and degrading to maintain any social or commercial intercourse, whatever, with those who are warring against our interests and trampling our rights ruthlessly under foot!"

Whig feelings and Democratic feelings must alike be forgotten, when this subject is under consideration. That man—whether he be a Democrat or a Whig—who desires to keep up the war in Congress upon Southern rights, or who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, or who would agitate for the purpose of repealing that law, or who is unwilling to permit the Southern people to remain in the quiet and undisturbed possession of their slaves—that man is a foe to the Union of the States, and deserves the execrations of the people now and of all posterity.

If the Register and all its Southern associates had taken a firm stand on this subject twelve months ago, and had "laid down the law" to the free States then in plain language, the present crisis might have been averted, and all portions of the Union would have been now enjoying the fruits of harmony and peace. But one concession only begot another; and our assailants of the free States were led to believe, from Whig denunciations in the South of the Nashville Convention, that we were divided on this vital question. Hence their continued aggressions and assaults—hence their triumph over us at the last session of Congress, and their refusal now to obey the Fugitive Slave Law.

We hope the Register will strengthen its language, and that its Editor will be prepared to act in due time—not with a view to dissolve but to save the Union. So far as this question is concerned—rising as it does above and beyond all party questions—we are prepared to forget and bury the past, and to give him the right hand of fellowship as a friend to the present Union on just principles, but as an enemy to that Union whenever the Constitution which holds it together shall have been disregarded and palpably violated. Events crowd upon each other, and the hours go by winged with the decrees of Fate. What we do now, or omit to do, will tell upon succeeding ages. Who dreamed, twelve months since, that the issue this day would be the repeal or enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law? And who, judging by the past, can tell what the issue will be twelve months hence, if this agitation be permitted to go on? Now, therefore, is the time. The ground we occupy on this question is the true and just ground; let us maintain it and defend it, happen what may. The South has been on the defensive in this matter from the first; and if in the end the Union must be sacrificed, the blame and the guilt will rest forever, in characters of Egyptian blackness, upon the escutcheons of the free States. The impartial historian will give the facts in a few words: He will say that the American Colonies achieved their independence together, by common sacrifices and common sufferings; that they formed a Union, under a common Constitution, each State being equal in rights and sovereignty; that, after a time, these States won Territories by the same sword, or bought it with the common treasure; that the free States deprived the slave States, under the forms of the Constitution, of all share in these Territories and appropriated them exclusively to themselves; that the slave States endured this in mingled anger and sadness, because they loved the Union and remembered affectionately the common sufferings and trials of the war of independence; that when this Constitution was formed, all the States but one held slaves; that provision was made in that instrument for delivering up to their owners slaves escaping from one State to another; that a majority of the States abolished Slavery, sold off their slaves to their sister States, and got the money for them; that, after a time, a law was enacted by the Congress designed to carry out the Constitution in relation to escaped slaves; and that the free States, under these circumstances, having appropriated all the Territory to themselves, refused to enforce this law—encouraged slaves to escape from their masters—derided, jeered, and insulted the slave States—and thus forced them to dissolve the existing Union and take new steps with a view to their continued independence and safety. Shall all this be written? The answer is with the people of the free States. Let them decide wisely for themselves and their posterity.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The only intelligence we have from the New York elections is gathered from the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday last; and the returns in that paper are confused and unsatisfactory. We expect a telegraphic despatch, giving the latest news, and which, if it be received in time, our readers will find under our regular telegraphic head.

The Sun states that the Whig candidate for Mayor in New York City, has been elected by 5,000 majority; and the Whigs of the City have elected a majority of the Assemblymen, and the Democrats a majority of Assistant Aldermen. E. B. Hart, Democrat, and Hubert Hays, George Briggs, and James Brooks, Whigs, are elected to Congress. The vote for Governor in New York City is not given. Albany County has given about 200 majority for the Whig candidate for Governor; and Schoharie, Whig, is said to be elected to Congress from the Albany District, over Emory Corning, Democrat.

The returns, as they are, look as if the Whigs had triumphed. We shall know the final result in a day or so.

AMERICAN TOBACCO. The editor of the Wilmington Commercial says that he has seen a part of an experimental crop of tobacco raised in North Carolina, from Spanish seed, whose quality warrants the belief that our sand-hills under proper cultivation, will produce as fine tobacco as any in the world.

DELAWARE. The election in Delaware for Governor, Representative in Congress, Legislature, &c., will take place next Tuesday. The latter will elect a United States Senator to serve for six years after the expiration of the term of the Hon John Wales. The Whigs support P. Caussey for Governor, and G. Rodney for Congress. The opposition, Caleb Ross and G. R. Riddle. A political Temperance Ticket is also in the field, supported by a preacher from New York, who is engaged in making stump speeches, we observe, for the Temperance party ticket. The Democrats are encouraged by this third party, as it is said, to draw off three Whigs for one Democrat from the old parties. They confidently expect to carry the State by the aid of this third party, and to gain a United States Senator, after the fourth of March next. The new party must materially diminish the Whig strength. Dr. F. Watt runs on the Temperance Ticket for Congress. It would be difficult to tell what a political Temperance man can do in Congress for the local Temperance cause in Delaware.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. This "political Temperance ticket" in New Jersey, no matter what party it may be calculated to aid, ought to be scouted and frowned down by every good citizen. Temperance organizations have nothing to do with party politics; and no intelligent Temperance man, who has his cause sincerely at heart, can sanction any such connection between the two as that alluded to above. This evil, we fear, will grow. It may not be long before it is felt nearer home. We hope not; but a word of caution, offered from the best motives, cannot be out of place.

But while we deprecate any connection between Temperance and party politics, we desire at the same time to see sober men elected to Congress, and to see men who were sent there sober, remain sober. Congress, if all reports be true, needs reformation in this regard.

McBRIDE AND CROOKS.

Will the Greensborough Patriot tell the public what was done with the indictment in the case of Crooks and McBride, at the recent Term of Guilford Superior Court? Was not a bill sent in to the Grand Jury against these men? And was it not in evidence that one of these men, or both, had circulated an incendiary document? And did not the Judge expressly inform the Jury that the document was incendiary, and that if circulated by either of these men, they were bound to find a "true bill"? And did not the Jury, in the face of these facts, disagree, and refuse to return a "true bill"?

A citizen of Georgia went to Boston, a week or two since, to reclaim a fugitive slave under the law enacted by the last Congress. He was arrested three times, on frivolous and ridiculous charges, and was held to bail, each time, in \$10,000, to appear and answer before the Courts of Massachusetts; and he escaped only by flight, fourth arrest, based upon the original charge of an attempt to kidnap his own slave. So much for Boston. Now let us look nearer home. A canting scoundrel—a man professing to be a follower of the Prince of Peace—a Preacher of the Gospel, is indicted in our Courts for circulating incendiary documents among slaves. It is proved that he had endeavored to "excite insurrection" among them; and he is convicted as an incendiary, under the statute, by a Jury of twelve men. The Judge orders him to the pillory, to be whipped, and imprisoned; but the prisoner appeals to the Supreme Court for a second hearing. The appeal was granted—properly granted, as we suppose; but in the meantime the incendiary was permitted to go at large, under a bond of only one thousand dollars conditioned for his appearance and an additional thousand dollars, we believe, as a forfeit on his part in case he repeated his offence! Of course this man (McBride) has no idea of abiding the result of his appeal. He will not repeat his offence, in a manner as to be detected in it, and so he will not forfeit any thing on that account; and as to his thousand dollar bond for his appearance to take the pillory, the lash, and the imprisonment, that can be easily discharged by his Abolition employers North, or by his friends in Guilford. Why was he not imprisoned, if not imprisoned, why was he not the bond ten thousand dollars instead of one?

We assure the Patriot that the questions contained in the first paragraph of this article, are put in good faith and in a respectful spirit. We have no wish, in this connection, to create undue excitement or to make party capital. We merely ask for information.

A Whig President threatened Texas with the army and navy, because she claimed the boundary with which, as an independent Republic, she was annexed to this Union; and Whig presses are now in doubt as to whether the same President will enforce the Fugitive Slave Law, passed in accordance with the plain letter of the Constitution. When will Mr. Fillmore act? Has his Massachusetts Marshal performed his duty? And if not, is he not to be removed? Boston Nullification is a very different article from South Carolina or Georgia Nullification; and as to Texas, a simple claim on her part to her ancient boundaries, and a peaceable attempt to organize Counties within what she considers her own territory, is met with Executive denunciation and threats of the sword. Truly, have we fallen on strange and evil times.

When the Southern ultras talked of disunion, of guns, trumpets, and blunderbusses, Northern journalists laughed and rapped out state jests about "Quattlebury," "Southern Chivalry," and all that.

Who taught these Northern journalists to talk of "Quattlebury" and "Southern Chivalry"? Who but Southern Whig journalists? We believe the Republican itself has not been backward in the use of these "flash" terms.

We are now reaping the fruits of division and discord among ourselves; but there is time left yet to rally our forces and unite upon one common platform. What says the Republican? Is Mr. Fillmore in the way?

NEW ORLEANS, November 1. LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Alabama has arrived here from Havana. She brings news obtained there two days later than those heretofore received from California.

Another destructive fire had occurred in San Francisco. Before the flames could be subdued about one hundred houses were consumed, including a large amount of goods and property of various kinds. The loss could not be fairly estimated, but was supposed to be about \$250,000 to \$300,000. The principal business part of the city escaped.

The market for most kinds of produce was steady at previous quotations. Flour and provisions in good demand. Money in good demand.

The money quotations were prosperous at previous quotations. Money in good demand. Generally, there was no specially new feature from the accounts previous.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

The Southern public mind is sufficiently excited already by the late outrages in Boston, and we have no wish to add to the excitement; but it is our duty, as a public journalist, to lay facts before our readers and keep them informed as to passing events. We therefore copy from the New York Tribune the following letter, showing the manner, from first to last, in which Messrs. Knight and Hughes, of Georgia, were treated in Boston. The Tribune says this letter comes from a respectable source, and may be relied upon as a correct statement:

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 31.

The slave hunters, Knight and Hughes, left the City yesterday at 9 o'clock P. M., fully persuaded, after a week's trial, that all attempts to arrest William and Ellen Crafts in the City of Boston, were worse than useless. Yet not a blow had been struck, or an act of violence done. As soon as it was known that they were about to take out a warrant, the Vigilance Committee was called together, and various sub-committees appointed. Among these was a committee of legal gentlemen, whose duty it was to give Crafts the benefit of every legal weapon of offence and defence. This committee consisted of S. C. Sewall, Chas. Sumner, R. H. Dana, Jr., John C. Park and George Minot. In addition to these gentlemen, Charles G. Loring, Esq., one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State, volunteered his services. After full deliberation, this committee notified the commissioners that if they acted under the law they would be sued, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of their appointment, and that the same course would be taken with the Marshal and his deputies, or any other persons who should act under the direction of the commissioners. The ground was taken that the process under this law is a civil process, and that the *outer door of a house cannot be broken in for the purpose of serving it*, and the Marshal was notified accordingly. Crafts moved his beds and clothing into his shop, and made it his domicile—his castle.

In the meantime Crafts, on his own responsibility, without advice from any parties, determined on resistance. He armed himself fully, and made up his mind to sell his freedom with his life. His shop is in the midst of the negro population, who are in a state of intense excitement, armed and determined upon resistance. No man could approach within a hundred yards of Crafts' shop without being seen by a hundred eyes, and a signal would call a powerful body at a moment's warning. The Marshal's assistants made reconnaissance and were perfectly satisfied that if the "outer-door" doctrine prevailed, the process could not be served at all, and if that doctrine was not adhered to, the process could only be served with bloodshed.

It must be distinctly understood that this forcible resistance was a matter with which the committee had no concern whatever. They confined themselves to legal measures solely. As an offset to the Roman simplicity and grandeur of this poor man, seated calmly at work at his saddle-bench in an upper chamber, the Spartacus of his race, there was a ludicrous side of the picture. Knight and Hughes were themselves arrested and held to bail in \$10,000 each, on a charge of slander, after some difficulty they found bail. The next day they were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts.

Two arrests a day was their smallest allowance. After the last arrest, the excited crowd of negroes followed Knight's carriage, and he took flight through Court and Leveret streets, over East Cambridge bridge, running to the town of Cambridge. The next day he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap William Crafts, and again in the afternoon on a similar charge as to Ellen Crafts. The combination of the tragical and the comical, the serious and the ludicrous, with the harassment of hand-bills, arrests, and crowds at their heels wherever they went, and the certainty that their process could not be served without bloodshed, overcame their obstinacy, and they took the express train for the South, waited upon by a large and respectable company.

Knight and Hughes are said to be men of a low description, mere hirelings or speculators, deserving no better treatment than they received. These various arrests, however, were not made by the legal committee, but were the voluntary suggestion of parties, taking the responsibility upon themselves. The committee were prepared to serve a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the Marshal, the moment the arrest should be made, and thus to raise an issue between the State and National tribunals. They also proposed to hold Crafts to bail for debt, in order to try the question whether the certificate of the Commissioner would override the civil processes of the State, made for other purposes. As a last resort, Crafts was to be arrested on a criminal charge, for violent assault, with dangerous weapons, if he used them, and thus raise the final question of precedence between a criminal process of the State and the certificate of the Commissioner. If no other criminal charge could be raised, it was proposed, with his own consent, to arrest him for fornication, (which is a criminal offence in Massachusetts,) on account of the invalidity of his slave marriage.

These various technical obstructions and contrivances were raised, not against the Constitution, but against the odious and unconstitutional statute. Had the statute been no more than the Constitution requires, no legal resistance would have been made, except on the real issue between the parties. As for the forcible resistance of the negroes, how can they be responsible for the simple idea that, without trial or notice, father, mother, husband, wife or child, brother or sister, may be snatched from each other, and from home, and hurried into captivity in an unknown and hostile land.

There are rumors that the President has authorized the Marshal to employ a portion of the standing army to enforce his precept and to "punish" offenders. We do not believe he has done, or intends to do any such thing. He knows that the whole standing army of the United States, which took Mexico and Monterey, can not break down a poor man's outer door to serve a civil process, or "punish" any citizen for any crime whatever.

What Southern man can read the foregoing letter without the deepest indignation? How mean and contemptible were the tricks which were resorted to for the purpose of evading the law and of punishing these Georgians. "Truly," in the language of the Tribune's Correspondent, "the Bostonians are a law-abiding people!"

Messages in progress to erect a magnificent monument at Madrid, to Christopher Columbus. The preliminary arrangements hint at a colossal statue of twenty feet high, and of groups surrounding it, forming a base of forty feet in circumference. The statue, to be of the finest Florentine bronze, and the pedestal of reddish granite. The lowest estimate of the Columbus monument is \$200,000.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We gave the rumor in our last, that President Fillmore had ordered troops to Boston for the purpose of sustaining and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law. This rumor, it appears, turns out to be totally unfounded. The Washington Republic of Tuesday quotes the following from the Baltimore Sun:

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

"The President yesterday gave orders for the immediate concentration of the disposable force of the United States artillery and infantry in Boston harbor. There were some few troops at Fort Independence; and the companies of Fort Preble, Maine, at Newport, New York harbor, Fort Mifflin, and Fort Monroe, are ordered to that station. All the troops that can be spared from Florida, and some of those that had been sent to Texas for the defence of the frontier, were also ordered to Boston. The larger portion of the army is employed in California, New Mexico, and Texas, and probably not more than twelve companies will be concentrated at Fort Independence within two days.

This important movement seems to have been suddenly apprehended, and in consequence of information received by the Executive from the United States Marshal in Boston. To show that it was not contemplated on Friday, it may be mentioned that the troops in Florida were on that day ordered to Texas, but the next day, they were ordered to Boston."

The Republic, the organ of the President, contradicts these statements as follows:

"The above statement has, doubtless, been communicated to other journals, and comes from a correspondent so generally accurate and well-informed as to demand a formal contradiction.

It is not true that any communication has been made to the President by the United States Marshal in Boston, or by any other Marshal, in relation to any actual or apprehended obstruction to the laws; the cause assigned by the Sun's correspondent for the alleged orders of the President. It is not true that the President has issued any orders with regard to the "concentration of" any force in Boston harbor, or anywhere else, with reference to any such information or apprehension as is above suggested; the President has received no communication from any Marshal, and has no information that leads him to believe that any peculiar disposition of the military force will be rendered necessary for the execution of the laws.

It is true that there have been some changes made by the War Department in the position of the troops, but not in the directions nor for the purposes alleged. It was deemed proper to relieve some of the companies that have been stationed in Florida; some of which have been ordered North, and some to Texas. Others have been ordered from the North to the South. Among the changes, one company was ordered to Fort Independence, in Boston harbor; but on information from the proper bureau that the barracks there were not ready for the reception of troops, the order was countermanded. These changes, having no reference whatever to the cause assigned for them, have given rise to suspicions and rumors that have assumed the shape of positive allegations in the Sun's correspondence.

If the exigency should arise making it the duty of the President to resort to the means vested in him by the Constitution and the laws to enforce their due execution, there is no doubt that his duty will be promptly and prudently discharged. We have entire faith, however, in the law-abiding and conservative disposition of the American people; and have no reason to believe that any forcible resistance will be offered to the execution of the laws."

This, then, is conclusive. The President has not ordered out, nor does he expect to order out the military force to execute the laws. Of course he intends to see that the Fugitive Slave Law is enforced; but it has not as yet been resisted, or set at naught, but is executing itself, in Boston and elsewhere, in the most satisfactory and gratifying style! There are two or three hundred fugitive slaves in Boston alone—the Marshal has a number of warrants, it is said, in his pocket for the arrest of these fugitives; but Southern men who claim them are arrested on the shallow pretences, held to bail in large sums, and at last driven from the City by a mob!

The Republic—the organ of the President—says it has "entire faith in the law-abiding and conservative disposition of the American people," and that it has "no reason to believe that any forcible resistance will be offered to the execution of the laws." Why did not that paper say *Boston* "people" at once? That would have given point and meaning to the expression; but we suppose the Editor intended to include Boston, which amounts to the same thing.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We have already noticed the great effort of Judge Douglas in Chicago, in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and his signal triumph before four thousand citizens, in compelling the Common Council of that City to repeal their "nullifying Resolutions." This is one of the brightest events in his public life. We publish below the Resolutions offered by him on this occasion, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sacred duty of every friend of the Union to maintain and preserve its inviolate every provision of our federal constitution.

Resolved, That any law enacted by Congress, in pursuance of the constitution, should be respected as such by all good and law-abiding citizens, and should be faithfully carried into effect by the officers charged with its execution.

Resolved, That so long as the constitution of the United States provides that all persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, "shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom the service or labor may be due," and so long as members of Congress are required to take an oath to support the constitution, it is their solemn and religious duty to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision of the constitution into effect.

Resolved, That if we desire to preserve the Union one, under our great Republic, inseparable, and perpetual, we must perform all our obligations under the constitution, at the same time that we call upon our brethren in other States to yield implicit obedience to the laws.

Resolved, That, as the lives, property, and safety of our families depend upon the observance and protection of the laws, every effort to excite any portion of our population to make resistance to the due execution of the laws of the land should be promptly and emphatically condemned by every good citizen.

Resolved, That we will stand or fall by the American Union and its constitution, with all its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

The paper from Texas state that the Boundary proposition will be accepted by an immense popular vote. In Galveston the vote stood, 135 to 69, 69 to reject in Huntville, Walker county, "rejected" 192, "rejected" 24; in Hays county, a majority in favor; and in Miles county, but one vote for rejection. The vote is small, owing mainly (as is stated by the Galveston News, which opposed the boundary proposition) to the fact that the proposition will be accepted by an overwhelming majority.

The Indians are very troublesome on the frontiers of Texas. Two daughters of Mr. Thomas, living 15 miles from Lamar, were carried off by a party of twelve Indians, who also drove away a number of horses. Gen. Brooks has issued an order for the most vigorous measures to rescue them.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8th, 1850.
From the returns of the New York Elections thus far received, it is supposed that Seward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by about two thousand majority.
Seventeen Whigs and sixteen Democrats elected to Congress from New York.

NEW YORK, November 7th, 1850.
Cotton has declined a quarter of a cent; Rice 3¢; other things unchanged.
The Georgian has arrived from California, with a million of dollars in gold dust.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.
The prospect of a proclamation from the President, levelled at the Northern fanatics, and the election to-morrow are the absorbing topics of conversation. It is thought that a crisis is approaching with regard to the fugitives from the South within the boundaries of this State. Though a very great number have fled to Canada, yet it is said that about fifteen hundred have congregated in the vicinity of Cazenovia, encouraged by the people residing thereabouts, who express a determination to resist the arrest of the runaway slaves.

NORFOLK, Nov. 4—2 P. M.
The five seamen who were under trial in the United States Court at this place, charged with mutiny on board the bark Kingdon, have been convicted of the offence for which they stood charged. They will be sentenced to-morrow.

The grand jury found true bills against Captain Bruce McKenny, and the brig Excellent, his mate and crew, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. This vessel, it will be recollected, was captured on the coast of Africa by the John Adams, and sent to Norfolk in June last.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3.
Great uneasiness is excited among the citizens of the District of Columbia, on account of a proposition submitted to the Virginia Reform Convention for the expulsion of the free negroes. They dread the overwhelming influx of that class and the addition that would be made to the ten thousand already residing in the District, a majority of whom are idle and worthless.

CORN IN INDIANA. The Laporte (Ind.) Whig says the farmers of Laporte county are in ecstatic over their extraordinary good corn crop. It is considered the best that was ever raised in that part of the State, being superior to the crop last year, which was excellent. In addition to its being a better crop this year, there was a much larger number of acres planted. The Whig remarks that it is a fact that since 1835, there has not been an entire failure of this crop in that county.

Some slave catchers went to Chicago the other day to arrest a fugitive. They took another slave with them to identify the person. They did not arrest the fugitive, and they did lose their witness, who ran off to Canada.

NEW YORK Evening Star.
This is the same fortune that befel the South when she came to Congress for her territorial rights. She not only failed to get any territory but lost a part of Texas in the attempt.

MARRIED.

In Brackett-Town, Burke county, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Captain John F. Hoke, and Miss Catherine W. youngest daughter of Col. W. J. Alexander.

At Hovelsville, Gaston County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. T. N. Davis, Mr. Eliza B. Barrett, of Lincoln to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Eli Hoyle, Esq., of the former place.

Soldiers' Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still makes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and despatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be post paid.

The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to claimants and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to widows of soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary war, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received: Thomas Clark, Alexander Martin, James Martin, James Moore, James Hogan, William Davis, John White, and Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the roll of the officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June, 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service, also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the collection of their claims. Every agent should have a copy. Cost, only \$10 each county.

J. H. KIRKHAM. 2—f

RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1850.

FRANCIS H. ROBERTSON,
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February 1, 1850. 796—4m.

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Oct. 9